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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. African Canadian Legal Clinic
(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

The purpose of the African Canadian Legal Clinic (ACLC) is to combat systemic and institutional racial discrimination, in particular anti-Black racism against African Canadians. The ACLC is a non-governmental, community based organization which takes a consultative approach to its activities. The ACLC engages in test-case litigation, law reform, advocacy and public legal education at national and international levels, and has been involved in groundbreaking anti-racism and equality rights cases in Canada.

PART II. Contribution of the ACLC to the work of the United Nations

1. 60th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 15 March – 23 April 2004, Geneva: The ACLC attended this session, lobbied state members and regional groups and provided oral deputations at plenary sessions on Racism (item 6, 22-23 March) and the Right to Development (item 7, 23-24 March). The ACLC highlighted anti-Black racism in Canada, and the social exclusion and poverty of African Canadians. The ACLC provided oral and written submissions to the African Regional Group (22 March 2004), distributed fact sheets on anti-Black racism and racial profiling in Canada, and liaised with other NGOs.

2. United Nations Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent: Since the formation of the Working Group pursuant to the *Durban Declaration and Program of Action* (DDPA), the ACLC has attended, participated in its sessions and contributed to its work: (i) 4th Session, 25 October – 5 November 2004, Geneva: The ACLC attended and contributed to the discussion on the themes and recommendations on racism and employment, health and housing. The ACLC made oral interventions, developed recommendations for the consideration of the Working Group, and liaised and worked with other NGOs; (ii) 5th Session, 29 August – 2 September 2005, Geneva: The ACLC attended and contributed to the themes of the mainstreaming the situation of People of African Descent (PAD) in plans for achieving the UN's Millennium Development Goals, empowerment of women of African descent and the role of political parties in integrating PAD. The ACLC provided a paper "Poverty and the Criminal Justice System: The Experience of African Canadians", presented deputations on each theme, developed draft recommendations for the consideration of the Working Group and worked closely with other NGOs; (iii) Visit of Expert Member of Working Group, September 2005, Toronto, Canada: On a visit by Joe Frans, a member of the Working Group, to Canada, the ACLC organized a meeting with the African Canadian community to discuss issues of anti-Black racism in Canada and the role and work of the Working Group; (iv) 6th Session, 29 January – 2 February 2007, Geneva: The Executive Director of the ACLC attended this session as an invited expert on the session's theme of Racial Profiling. The ACLC presented on "The Problem of Impunity and Accountability to Racial Profiling". The ACLC participated in the development of the recommendations of the Working Group to the Human Rights Council (see Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent on its Sixth Session, Human Rights Council, Fourth session, A/HRC/4/39, 9 March 2007).

3. United Nations Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, 16 April 2004 (unofficial visit), Toronto, Canada: The ACLC organized a Roundtable meeting with African Canadian community organizations to discuss the Special Rapporteur's Report on Canada, and coordinated a visit to a detention facility.

4. Preparatory Meeting Santiago Plus 5, 10–12 August 2005, Santiago, Chile: The ACLC attended at the Preparatory Meeting for Santiago + 5, the regional follow-up meeting on the Santiago Declaration and DDPA. The ACLC lobbied state members, made oral statements, and cooperated with NGOs to ensure that the African Canadian perspective was included in discussions on People of African Descent in the Americas.

5. United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC), 85th Session, 17 October - 3 November 2005, Geneva: The ACLC participated in the HRC's examination of Canada's 5th Periodic Report. The ACLC submitted a "Shadow Report" on anti-Black racism in Canada and highlighted Canada's failure to address the human rights issue of the right to non-discrimination for African Canadians. The ACLC worked with other Canadian NGO's to assist the HRC by providing information and made an oral deputation to the HRC during the NGO briefing session.

6. United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), 36th Session, 5 and 8 May 2006, Geneva: The ACLC attended this CESCR session on its review of Canada's 4th and 5th Periodic Reports. The ACLC provided a report "The Hidden Side of Paradise: Violations of the Economic and Social Rights of African Canadians". The ACLC worked with other Canadian NGOs to provide information to CESCR and made an oral presentation in the NGO briefing session on the economic and social rights of people of African descent in Canada.

7. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD): (i) Thematic Discussion Non-Citizens and Racial Discrimination, 64th Session, 1-2 March 2004, Geneva: The ACLC provided a written brief, "Anti-Black Racism and Non-Citizens in Canada", on discrimination against non-citizens of African descent by Canada's immigration and refugee laws and policies; (ii) 70th Session, 19 February–9 March 2007, Geneva: The ACLC attended CERD's review of Canada's 17th and 18th Periodic Reports on 20 and 21 February 2007. The ACLC submitted a report "Condition Critical: Anti-Black Racism and the Imperative for Action" on systemic racial discrimination of African Canadians and strategies to combat it. The ACLC organized and coordinated an NGO briefing on 20 February 2007 for CERD members and assisted CERD with providing information on Canada's Report.

8. Regional Conference of the Americas, 26–28 July 2006, Brasilia, Brazil: The ACLC participated and attended this Regional Conference to review the implementation of the DDPA in the Americas. The Executive Director of the ACLC was a member of the Regional Coordinating Committee which developed the conference themes and programs. During the Regional Conference, the ACLC lobbied state members, worked with NGOs, presented an oral statement at the plenary, and participated in NGO Regional Working Groups.

9. Organizational Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference, 27-31 August 2007, Geneva: The ACLC attended this session and lobbied for NGO inclusion and participation in the review process on the implementation of the DDPA. The ACLC liaised with the

Anti-Discrimination Unit and NGOs, and presented at an NGO workshop on the importance of the DDPA for people of African descent in the Americas.

2. International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus (Special; 1996)

PART I. Introduction

The International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus (MIAMSI) is a community of lay movements whose members are men and women with professional, economic, social, political or cultural responsibilities. They are lay Christians who seek to spread the gospel among those around them and also to promote a more humane world by taking the side of the poor, safeguarding human rights and acting in a spirit of solidarity. The Movement was founded in Paris over 50 years ago by Marie Louise Monnet. Its recognition by the Holy See in 1963 brought it membership of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations (ICO). Since 1996, it has enjoyed NGO consultative status with the United Nations (Economic and Social Council human rights section). It has had international NGO status with the Council of Europe since 1999. National movements across four continents are coordinated by regional secretariats: European and Inter-Island liaison offices and the secretariat for Latin America. A General Assembly held every four years sets policy lines, which are followed up by the International Office.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Commission on Human Rights/Human Rights Council and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Movement took part in the work of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in March-April 2004, March-April 2005 and March-April 2006 and in special sessions of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It had a more limited participation in the work of the Subcommission in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The Movement was represented by its delegates accredited to the Economic and Social Council in Geneva and issued written statements at a number of the Subcommission's sessions from 2004 to 2006 (for example, E/CN.4/2004/NGO/12). The statements were based on material received from member movements, particularly in response to surveys on the Millennium Development Goals conducted in April 2006 by the liaison secretariats in the various continents (several South American, Indian and European movements thus provided input for the statements made to the Council).

The Movement also followed the work leading to the establishment of the Human Rights Council. Our representatives were present in Africa at the Citizens' Forum for Young Professionals, held in Cotonou (Benin) from 16 to 23 July 2007, at the World Social Forum in Africa (Nairobi) from 20 to 25 January 2007, at the NGO-Council of Europe joint meetings in Strasbourg and at the general assembly of the ATD Fourth World International Movement in 2006.

Following the natural disasters (tsunamis) that had taken place, in one of its oral statements at the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Movement had called for the introduction of a global solidarity tax to fund the establishment of a mobile international humanitarian task force

that would bring relief to the victims of such disasters. In 2005, the Movement had issued another written statement (E/CN.4/2005/NGO/22) which had been circulated during the discussion on item 10 concerning human rights and extreme poverty and the urgent need to implement changes in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Our movements in the four continents were able to take note of information concerning their countries when the Governments concerned submitted reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Reports on Belgium, Costa Rica, France and Paraguay were made available to member movements in those countries so that they could react and question their Governments. Information concerning the Committee's working methods was provided in advance to all the national movements so as to give them an idea of the importance of the work done by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

With regard to the Human Rights Council, our Movement prepared a written statement in late 2007 which will be incorporated into the report prepared by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) secretariat following the second session of the UPR Working Group in May 2008, when France was among the countries reviewed.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Starting in 2005, our delegates in Geneva followed the activities that led to the establishment of the Human Rights Council. Along with representatives of other NGOs, our Movement also participated in the drafting of written statements that were brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Human Rights Council during the establishment phase. Lastly, our Movement participated in several preparatory meetings at the United Nations Office at Geneva in the context of the NGO meetings that were held as part of the preparations for the establishment of the Human Rights Council in 2006.

Our task was made difficult by the fact that these meetings took place without notice and the invitations addressed to the Movement through its delegate in Geneva often set time limits that precluded our participation.

iii. Initiatives undertaken in support of the work of the United Nations

(1) We reminded the members of the French movement, at meetings held in Toulouse on 20 November 2004 and in Clermont-Ferrand on 10, 11 and 12 November 2005, of the importance of the work carried out by the various subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and of the proposals made by experts to promote economic, social and cultural rights and ensure that they are respected in practice as well as to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. United Nations documents were also distributed at these meetings.

(2) In September 2006, an explanatory note was prepared for all our member movements worldwide in order to explain and review the working methods of the Human Rights Council and discuss the implications of our future involvement in the Council's work.

(3) At a meeting in Rome in October 2006, the officers of our European member movements were provided with detailed information about the establishment of the Human Rights Council.

3. Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped (Special; 2000)

PART I. Introduction

The Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped (LWAH) is a non-governmental organization, established in 1984 and has special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council. Since its establishment LWAH has come a long way to become a prominent rehabilitation foundation serving over 300 patients per day in all its facilities.

Loyal to its mission, to improve the quality of life for people with special needs, and enhance their dignity, independence and productivity, LWAH established the 'Nabih Berri Rehabilitation Compound' (NBRC) in the region of Sarafand – South Lebanon. The NBRC is considered to be one of the largest and most advanced rehabilitation facilities in the Middle East. It provides full medical and rehabilitation services that are constantly updated to incorporate the latest technological advancements. A team of capable, professional and technology-oriented practitioners, offer a wide range of services and programs: (a) Diagnosis and Treatment; (b) Physical Rehabilitation; (c) Psycho-Social Rehabilitation; (d) Educational Rehabilitation; (e) Vocational Rehabilitation.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(a) LWAH's representatives participated in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its 4th session, 23 August-3 September 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York. LWAH's representative also actively participated in side meetings with Arab delegations, other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Chief of Non-Governmental Organizations Section.

(b) Representatives from LWAH attended the 6th and 8th sessions on the Ad Hoc Committee, from 1 – 12 August 2005 and 14 – 25 August 2005, respectively.

Other meetings

(a) The Arab Parliamentary Symposium on Legislating Disability Issues in the Arab World" (December 2005): LWAH was an active member of the organizing committee for this seminar, and also participated as a lecturer on recruiting the disabled and finding job opportunities for them, in addition to its role in enhancing the independence and productivity of the disabled. The symposium was organized by the Social Rapporteur on Disability at the United Nations in collaboration with the Lebanese Parliament and under the patronage of the Arab parliamentary Union.

(b) Seminar on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: LWAH attended this seminar organized by Rehabilitation International on the implementation of the draft United Nations convention on the rights of persons with disabilities at New York City Hall in 26 August 2006. The aim of the meeting was to gather experts on disability

issues from civil society, governments and the United Nations to discuss how the international community could utilize this convention to develop action oriented programs and policies that would benefit the growing global population of persons with disabilities.

(c) Participation of the 23rd General Assembly for the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) that took place in Geneva, Switzerland, 5-7 December 2007, under the theme: "Moving from consultation to partnership in promoting rights and responsible governance at all levels". LWAH as a member on CONGO, participated in discussions and recommendations on CONGO's structure, and along with other members elected the President and board members for 2007-2010.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

(a) With the major support of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), LWAH created a play for children that raised their level of awareness about the hazards of landmines, and reinforced the messages of mine risk education already taught and strengthened safe behaviors through entertainment (2005);

(b) In cooperation with the Lebanese Mine Action Center, LWAH regularly presented awareness lectures on the hazards of landmines in risky areas in order to limit the number of accidents. The lectures were funded in part by UNICEF (ongoing);

(c) LWAH, in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in the framework of the latter's project "Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former Detainees in South Lebanon", took responsibility for the vocational rehabilitation through training 200 ex-detainees in Israeli prisons on mechanics, electronics, electricity, heating and air conditioning. This project helped them acquire permanent business skills, provided them with job opportunities and enhanced their independence (2005-2006).

(d) In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization for the Prevention of Orthopedic and Joint Diseases honored LWAH's President for her efforts and hard work in this field. She received the organization's award and was nominated to become its Ambassador (2005).

(e) Follow-up and coordination with United Nations organizations such as the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), UNICEF and others through periodical meetings, conferences and seminars (ongoing).

Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: (i) Developed small economic ventures for 21 landmine survivors suffering from permanent disability to help them earn their living and support their families (2004-2007); (ii) Establishment of a factory for handmade traditional carpets, a developmental project that trains, in a first phase, 100 women living in the region, and provide them

with skills to become productive and self dependent (2007); (iii) Graduation of 578 students (2004 – 2007) from a 9-month intensive vocational training. Certificates in typing and computer programming, chef assistance, esthetics and maintenance of wire and wireless equipment will help disabled and non-disabled students acquire skills for better job opportunities. (2004 – ongoing)

Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education: (i) Expansion of the Special Education Department at LWAH. 89 students suffering from different disabilities are enrolled in the program, in addition to 41 school drop-outs. The number increases annually; (ii) LWAH also offers school registration fees and school materials for children whose father or mother suffer from severe disability.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: (i) LWAH launched a Breast Cancer Awareness Campaign in 125 villages of South Lebanon, where women have seldom any accessibility to awareness materials, screening and treatment. The campaign includes lectures about the importance of early detection, the definition of breast cancer, its symptoms and prevention methods, in addition to free screening (mammography + ultrasound). In 2007, 2147 women attended lectures of which 1381 were screened; (ii) Awareness campaigns on disability, early intervention and other health issues.

Goal 8 - Ensure Environmental Sustainability: (i) Establishment of an agricultural laboratory for soil and water analysis that offers guidance and necessary chemical analysis to define the content of agricultural soil as a means to protect the environment and plantations from pollution usually resulting from the misuse of fertilizers; (ii) LWAH started a pioneer project in organic planting that produces organic and natural crops without the use of any chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

Activities in support of Global Principles: LWAH created a theater play, funded by the Delegation of European Commission in Lebanon, which aims at disseminating awareness on disabled children's rights, expanding knowledge and changing behaviors. It focuses on the right of children with disabilities to accessibility and social inclusion. Moreover, LWAH encourages disabled sports and thus has several teams: wheelchair basketball, mini football for landmine survivors, track and field.

LWAH also commemorates Child's day, the International Day against Cluster Munitions/Landmines, the International Women's Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, etc. with special events.

4. Reach the Children
(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

Reach the Children facilitates self-reliance in communities dedicated to the well-being of underprivileged children. It accomplishes this mission through Community Empowerment Initiatives concentrating on chosen areas of focus: AIDS prevention; Education; Health and welfare; Micro Enterprise and Orphan care. Reach the Children (RTC) strives to empower the people of Africa, so they can build a brighter future for their children and orphans.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The following are: (i) Committee on the Rights of the Child, 45th Session, (United Nations Headquarters, New York, 21 May–8 June 2007). Attended sessions with the goal of supporting grassroots efforts focused on Sub-Saharan Africa in order to help combat negative cultural influences. Voiced the need for education, health, and security protection for the children of Africa; (ii) The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Committee on Development Information Session V, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 29 April – 4 May 2007. Participated in general plenary sessions with pan-African delegates; (iii) Commission on the Status of Women, 50th Session, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 27 February-10 March 2006. Learned about updated efforts that could be reinforced in RTC program areas. Advocated specifically for women in micro-finance and micro-enterprise; (iv) Beijing +10 Conference: 49th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women. United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 February-11 March 2005. Attended sessions with the goal of advocating for gender equity in income-producing programs, with the focus on opportunities for women in business, government, and leadership; (v) Numerous other smaller presentations, discussions, and briefings on various subjects at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and United Nations Habitat offices in the Gigiri complex, Nairobi, Kenya over the 4 year period. Attended such presentations, briefings, and discussions by and with Winston A. Tubman, Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia; Erin Trowbridge of the Millennium Project; Hubert J. Charles, Director United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Dr. Peter Piot, then Under Secretary-General; and many members of Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations, such as Hon. Crispin Grey-Johnson (The Gambia), Mai Khalil and Amr Roshdy (Egypt), Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana), Hon. Aminu B. Wali and Adeunbi Sonaike (Nigeria), Simwaba Awesso (Togo), Laoura Lazouras (South Africa), and Jacqueline Oubida (Burkina Faso).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The following are: (i) World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva Switzerland, 5-7 May 2007. Participated in follow-up meetings and met with United Nations Regional Directors for Development; (ii) Member of the High-Level Panel of Advisors of the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development (UNGAID), multiple meetings in New York in 2007; (iii) Member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Partnership for Education Program (PPE). Interfacing with Community Multi-Media Centers Program; (iv) CEO met directly with Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary General, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in 2006, discussing collaborative efforts for clinical trials on a new AIDS treatment, and additional prevention education in Africa; (v) Global Knowledge Partnership Event of the Future, Third Global Knowledge Conference, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the UNGAID panel "Volunteerism in the Digital Age", 12-14 December 2007. Quinn Sutton, Reach the Children Director of Communications, was asked by Mr. Sarbuland Khan to represent the NGO viewpoint in the discussion on leveraging volunteerism to accelerate humanitarian work with NGO's, governmental agencies, the civil society and the private sector.

iii) Others

As a guest of Her Majesty Queen Rania in Amman Jordan, the Director of Communications gave a presentation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology co-sponsored event Learning International Networks Consortium, 28 October – 1 November 2007, Amman, Jordan and Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

iv) Initiatives undertaken in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Reach the Children strives to support the Millennium Development Goals with projects and programs in 14 African countries.

Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger: (i) Target 2: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Actions: Implemented agricultural projects such as Community Empowerment Initiatives that provided training and tools to develop significant crop yield increases (e.g. Community-Based Organizations in Kenya (Chyulu, Makueni, Kendu Bay, other western areas), Uganda (Kayunga and others), United Republic of Tanzania (Ruvu Valley)) for subsistence farmers; provided fruit drying/preservation techniques, drip irrigation, cash crop development in Kayunga, Uganda, and Chyulu, Kenya, and taught principles of micro-enterprise and providing micro-loans to poor people in Ghana, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, and Uganda.

Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education: (i) Target 3: Ensure that boys and girls everywhere will be able to complete primary schooling. Actions: Built/refurbished dozens of schools in Ghana, Uganda, and Kenya, sponsored education of orphans and vulnerable children, especially girls. Helped schools strive for self-sufficiency by teaching/assisting establishment of school gardens ("square-meter") gardens to provide lunch to impoverished children. Intended recipients were school children and community orphans. Some of the specific schools were: Ghana- Tsokome Secondary School, Good Hope Orphanage, Frafraha orphanage, Mampong School for the Deaf, and schools in Obosomase and Essam. Kenya- Kwa Watoto, Vessel of Hope, Kimboo and Candlelight schools near Nairobi slums, Mbaka Oromo, Lufumbo and Esivalu Schools in Western Kenya. Umoja, Mutituni schools in the Chyulu Kenya area. Uganda- Kyengeza School, Mukisa School for disabled, Kibuli School. Buikwe, St. Paul Lubanyi, Wasswa British, Makindu, Kiyagi Quaran, St. Mary's Malongwe. Nkokonjeru Demonstration School, Kikusa, Kalagala, Kikakanya, and Ngogwe schools. Good Samaritan Orphanage and Mary Kevin Orphanage.

Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: (i) Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in education. Actions: Sponsored secondary education for girls. Empowered marginalized women by helping them acquire land and join community empowerment initiatives. Intended recipients: Female students and women and grandmothers left to care for orphaned children. Locations in Ghana, With Coca Cola as co-sponsor entrepreneurial training organized by Reach the Children (RTC) for peri-urban women. Kenya: Women's Initiative traini..g in Square Meter gardening, sewing and baking in order to produce more income for abandoned women who were trying to care for orphans in Western Kenya. Secondary scholarships for girls in Makindu, Matungulu, Ndivisi, Ahero and Butere High Schools. Uganda: Grandma's Gardens 10 acre land lease and to teach agriculture to grandmothers left to care for orphans. Grow, Learn and Give maturation and sanitary pad making project for girls and community women.

Goal 4 - Reduce Child Mortality: (i) Target 5: Reduce the under-five mortality rate. Actions: "Child Days Plus 2004" provided critical immunizations and de-worming to 51,863 young children. Child Days Plus 2005 provided critical immunizations and de-worming to 79,554 young children. Donated cows to leprosy hospital in Uganda to provide permanent supply of milk to starving children.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: (i) Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse spread of HIV/AIDS. Actions: Taught 750,000 children in eight countries an 8-week course on AIDS Prevention Education.

Goal 7 - Ensure Environmental Sustainability: (i) Target 10: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to clean water. Actions: Water projects for poverty-stricken people: bore holes, water piping, drip irrigation, hand and power pumps in schools and communities in Mukono, Kayunga, and other areas in Uganda and the Chyulu area of Kenya. Green farming techniques: emphasized environmentally-friendly fertilizing techniques and products to subsistence farmers in Machakos, Lita, and Chyulu, Kenya.

Goal 8 - Develop a Global Partnership for Development: (i) Target 13: Address the special needs of least-developed countries. Actions: Chosen to be the implementing organization for the Ghana section of the AIDS Caravan for West Africa in 2005 and 2006. Implementing organization for the Coca Cola World AIDS Days commemoration for 2005, 2006 and 2007 in Ghana. Implemented AIDS prevention programme in Kenya for the Australian High Commission 2004. Implemented several project awards from the Ghana AIDS Commission 2005-2007. Implemented award from the Uganda Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria Programme 2006, resulting in the education of 45,549 children ages 9 to 14; (ii) Target 15: Deal with debt problems of developing countries. Actions: The Reach the Children CEO advocated for debt-relief for Highly Indebted Poor Countries as a member of the United States of America G8 Africa Coalition 2005-2006; (iii) Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make new technologies available to all. Actions: The Reach the Children CEO advocated for greater trade with Africa as part of the AGOA (African Growth Opportunity Act) Action Committee 2005-2007. Partnered with ICTEFA (Information Communication Technology Education For All) 2007.

5. Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres
(Special; 2000)

PART I. Aims and Purposes

Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres (REPEM) is a non-profit civil entity founded in 1981. It groups 75 NGOs, women scholars and activists from Latin America and the Caribbean who engage in feminist research and analysis of the regional environment and are committed to working for gender justice and sustainable development. The network's aim is to strengthen and consolidate articulation processes at national, regional and global level to contribute to the achievement of social, economic and gender justice. REPEM is the Regional Coordination for the South-South network Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era (DAWN) in Latin America since 1998. Through its four Programmes: (i) Education, Gender and Citizenship; (ii) Education, Gender and Economics; (iii) Education and Democratization of Information; (iv) Institutional Strengthening/Capacity

Building, REPEM's purposes are to raise the profile of education as a strategic dimension to achieve gender justice through contributions emerging from feminist perspectives and theories; to examine the economic, social, cultural and political processes which cause and perpetuate inequalities of gender, class and race; to increase the network influence capacity to mainstream gender in public policies, specially educational ones; to collect and systematize analysis, debates and educational gender oriented practices in Latin America for their further dissemination and the multiplication of experiences; to exercise pressure at global and regional level through networking and articulation of programmes with other networks in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions of the world; and to seek educational alternatives for sustainable and gender justice development, through research, analyses, training, advocacy, and communication activities.

REPEM influences debates on education, gender and citizenship issues by offering holistic analyses from a feminist perspective that is both grounded in women's experience and inspired by women's collective strategies and visions. It is an autonomous network, but works in partnership in various ways with other civil society organizations. Many of REPEM's activities are closely related to the work of the United Nations or REPEM members have been invited to advise, co-sponsor, or otherwise contribute to United Nations' work, including through the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). REPEM works closely with other networks working in the field of education, gender, poverty reduction, gender and economics: International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) and its Gender and Education Office (GEO); Consejo de Educación de Adultos de América Latina (CEAAL); Global Campaign for Education (CGE); Feminist Dialogues (FD); Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM); Global Call for Action against Poverty (GCAP).

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

1. "Consultation with Women's Rights Groups on the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration", 2-4 December 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Representative participated in the three-day consultation with women's organizations organized by the Millennium Campaign, UNIFEM, and the Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF), with the aim to brainstorm on key opportunities and challenges in 2005, focusing on the ten-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action and the five-year review of progress in implementing the Millennium Declaration.

2. World Social Forum, 26-31 January 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil: Jointly with DAWN/ICAE/Global Campaign for Education, REPEM organized the following events: Seminar "Education as a Human Right" (Special United Nations reporter); Panel "Reclaim our United Nations - Agenda 2005 for a just, peaceful, and democratic international order"; Panel "No queremos algunas metas- Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing+10). Queremos toda la plataforma!"; World Launching of the Global Call for Action against Poverty; Launching of the Global Campaign of Education for Inclusion.

3. 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Outcome Document at the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly called: 2005 Women: gender equity, development and peace for the 21st Century

and the identification of the present challenges and perspectives for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, 28 February- 11 March 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Sponsored and funded by UNIFEM, REPEM coordinated the regional participation through the entire process of the conference and the side events. Documents were submitted, daily reports were disseminated through REPEM's weekly e-newsletter. An open letter to the Bureau of the 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women was submitted by the women's organizations on 3 March 2005. The book: "Memoria Beijing +10. Toda la Plataforma" was published by REPEM in 2006, with the support of UNIFEM, Global Fund for Women and ActionAid.

4. The 59th Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, 23-24 June 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. REPEM was one of the civil society organizations selected to participate in these Interactive Hearings and its side events. Representative was member of the working group of the President of the General Assembly. Side Events: 22-23 June, United Nations Headquarters, New York.: "Strategic session of the GCAP Feminist Task Force". Document "to serve as a common platform to feminists and women's movements around the world on a shared vision, positions and proposals around and beyond the Millennium Summit, to be used in advocacy, media and outreach"; GCAP Panel on "Action towards making poverty history", co-sponsored by the UN Millennium Campaign in collaboration with REPEM and fifteen other non-governmental organizations.

5. Representative participated in the 2nd High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development as well as serving as a panelist on the Round Table on Systemic Affairs, 27-28 June 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

6. A representative was a speaker in the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal" at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, 7-9 September 2005.

7. 10th AWID Forum, "How does change happen?" 27-30 October 2005, Bangkok, Thailand: Representative was panelist in the event "How can we influence, use and benefit from the United Nations: A Strategy Session for the next 5 years".

8. DAWN Training Institute, 5-29 November 2005, Montevideo, Uruguay: As DAWN focal point in Latin America, REPEM co-organized the course. 26 young feminists from the global South participated in this training on how to advocate in the global spaces, particularly in the United Nations. (Facilitators: Gita Sen, Sonia Correa, among others).

9. From 2006 onwards, REPEM has been part of UNIFEM Latin America and Caribbean Regional Programme "Safe Cities: Violence Against Women and Public Policies". REPEM is responsible for the line of awareness rising and training of social actors (women, young people and local authorities).

10. REPEM joined the Global Action Week of the Global Campaign of Education and organized national Campaigns every year, jointly with GEO/ICAE in Montevideo, Uruguay, April 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007.

11. REPEM/UNIFEM, Political Forum "Women, Power and Feminism", 11-12 August 2006, Santiago, Chile: Convened and organized by REPEM, sponsored and funded by UNIFEM under the project "Women and Power in Politics" and "UN Reform".

12. Representatives attended the 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February – 9 March 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

13. 2nd Forum Women, Power and Feminism, organized by REPEM, funded and sponsored by UNIFEM, 15-17 March 2007 Lima, Peru.

14. Regional meeting "United Nations Reform and a Possible New Agency for Women" in Montevideo, Uruguay, 29-31 March 2007. Organized by REPEM and Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM).

15. 10th Regional Conference on Women of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 6-9 August 2007, Quito, Ecuador: Representatives attended the conference and signed the Quito Declaration.

16. REPEM/UNIFEM/Jóvenas Cono Sur convened, organized and moderated the virtual seminar of young feminist women "Is there a feminist project for social transformation?" co-sponsored by the Catalan Agency for Cooperation and Development and the Generalitat de Catalunya, 22-31 October 2007. The framework of this activity was UNIFEM's Programme "Strengthening Young Women's Leadership in the Southern Cone".

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in different regions. Major actions have been undertaken the following:

1. The Global Action Forum and Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), 20-21 September 2004 Johannesburg, South Africa: REPEM's representative participated in the first meeting convened by several organizations that decided to make a Global Call Against Poverty, and becomes member of the International Facilitation Group.

2. REPEM has been member of the Commission for non formal Adult Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Uruguay since 27 July 2005. Jointly with the National Administration for Public Education (ANEP), the Administration of Special Programs (Adult Education) and the Ministry for Social Development (MIDES), and other civil society networks, such as ICAE, REPEM is member of the Latin American Education Campaign and is member of the Global Campaign for Education.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

REPEM's weekly e-newsletter addresses special issues on the United Nations regional and international events.

REPEM, jointly with GEO/ICAE, launched the publication "Pause for thought; Lessons learnt and ways forward for women's human rights advocacy" in March 2006. It responded to the need to slow down, reflect upon our advocacy strategies and identify the main challenges facing us, in order to assess our practices, actions and political discourses.